Amendments to the Claims

1-18. (Canceled)

19. (Allowed) A method for driving a liquid crystal display in which a liquid crystal cell is mounted at an intersection of each of a plurality of scanning electrodes placed at specified intervals in a row direction and each of a plurality of signal electrodes placed at specified intervals in a column direction, by sequentially feeding scanning signals to said plurality of said scanning electrodes and by sequentially feeding data signals to said plurality of said signal electrodes, said method comprising:

displaying gray-scale color of a monochromatic color by reversing a data signal for every said signal electrode and by sequentially feeding said data signal having the reversed polarity to each of corresponding said signal electrodes, said reversing being relative to a common potential applied to one terminal of all said liquid crystal cells, said data signal comprising a waveform defined during four consecutive scanning periods, said data signal waveform comprising combinations of:

a first signal having a first potential of a positive polarity, said first potential corresponding to an intermediate transmittance between a maximum transmittance and a minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell;

a second signal having a second potential of said positive polarity, said second potential corresponding to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell;

a third signal having a third potential of a negative polarity, said third potential corresponding to said intermediate transmittance between said maximum transmittance and said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell; and

a fourth signal having a fourth potential of said negative polarity that corresponds to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell.

20. (Allowed) The method for driving the liquid crystal display according to Claim 19, wherein a position of each of color filters for red, green, and blue each corresponding to each of said liquid crystal cells in said liquid crystal display is deviated by one half of a pitch from a subsequent said scanning electrode, and said liquid crystal display comprises a delta type in which dot pixel portions made up of three primary colors including red, green, and blue that makes up one pixel portion are arranged in a triangular form.

21. (Allowed) The method for driving the liquid crystal display according to Claim 19, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a mosaic type in which three color filters for red, green, and blue each corresponding to each of said liquid crystal cell are arranged in a repeated manner in this order in a scanning direction and arrangement of said three color filters is deviated by one or two pitches from a subsequent one of said scanning electrode.

22. (Allowed) The method for driving the liquid crystal display according to Claim 19, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a four dot pixel portion arranged type in which color filters made up of red, green, and blue color filters and additional any one color filter selected out of said red, green, and blue color filters are arranged in a quadrangular form.

23. (Allowed) The method for driving the liquid crystal display according to Claim 19, wherein, in said liquid crystal display, a switching element used to drive said liquid crystal cell making up dot pixel portions having different colors is connected to one said signal electrode.

24. (Allowed) The method for driving the liquid crystal display according to Claim 19, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises an active-matrix type and its switching element comprises a thin film transistor.

25-42. (Canceled)

43. (Allowed) A driving circuit for a liquid crystal display in which a liquid crystal cell is mounted at an intersection of each of a plurality of scanning electrodes placed at specified intervals in a row direction and each of a plurality of signal electrodes placed at specified intervals in a column direction, by sequentially feeding scanning signals to said plurality of said scanning electrodes and by sequentially feeding data signals to said plurality of said signal electrodes, said driving circuit comprising:

a signal electrode driving circuit to reverse a data signal for every said signal electrode and by sequentially feeding said data signal having the reversed polarity to each of corresponding said signal electrodes, said reversing being relative to a common potential applied to one terminal of all said liquid crystal cells, said data signal comprising a waveform defined during four consecutive scanning periods, said data signal waveform comprising combinations of:

a first signal having a first potential of a positive polarity, said first potential corresponding to an intermediate transmittance between a maximum transmittance and a minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell;

a second signal having a second potential of said positive polarity, said second potential corresponding to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell;

a third signal having a third potential of a negative polarity, said third potential corresponding to said intermediate transmittance between said maximum transmittance and said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell; and

a fourth signal having a fourth potential of said negative polarity that corresponds to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell.

44. (Allowed) The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 43, wherein a position of each of color filters for red, green, and blue each corresponding to each of said liquid crystal cells in said liquid crystal display is deviated by one half of a pitch from a subsequent said scanning electrode and said liquid crystal display comprises a delta type in which dot pixel portions made up of three colors including red, green, and blue that make- up one pixel portion are arranged in a triangular form.

45. (Allowed) The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 43, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a mosaic-type in which three color filters for red, green, and blue each corresponding to each of said liquid crystal cell are arranged in a repeated manner in this order in a scanning direction and arrangement of said three color filters is deviated by one or two pitches from a subsequent said scanning electrode.

46. (Allowed) The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 43, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises a four dot pixel portion arranged type in which said color filters made up of said red, green, and blue color filters and an additional any one color filter selected out of said red, green, and blue color filters are arranged in a quadrangular form.

47. (Allowed) The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 43, wherein, in said liquid crystal display, a switching element used to drive said liquid crystal cell making up said dot pixel portion having different colors is connected to one said signal electrode.

48. (Allowed) The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 43, wherein said liquid crystal display comprises an active-matrix type and its said switching element comprises a thin film transistor.

49-51. (Canceled)

52. (Allowed) An image display device comprising:

a driving circuit for a liquid crystal display in which a liquid crystal cell is mounted at an intersection of each of a plurality of scanning electrodes placed at specified intervals in a row direction and each of a plurality of signal electrodes placed at specified intervals in a column direction, by sequentially feeding scanning signals to said plurality of said scanning electrodes and by sequentially feeding data signals to said plurality of said signal electrodes, said driving circuit including:

a signal electrode driving circuit to reverse a data signal made up, relative to a common potential being applied to one terminal of all said liquid crystal cells and during four consecutive scanning periods, of combinations of a signal having a potential of a positive polarity that corresponds to an intermediate transmittance between a maximum transmittance and a minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell and of a signal having a potential of-said positive polarity that corresponds to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell and of combinations of a signal having a potential of a negative polarity that corresponds to said intermediate transmittance between said maximum and minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell and of a signal having a potential of said negative polarity that corresponds to said minimum transmittance of said liquid crystal cell, for every said signal electrode and to sequentially feed said data signal having the reversed polarity to each of corresponding said signal electrodes.

53-54. (Canceled)